

The HOYT NURSERIES

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

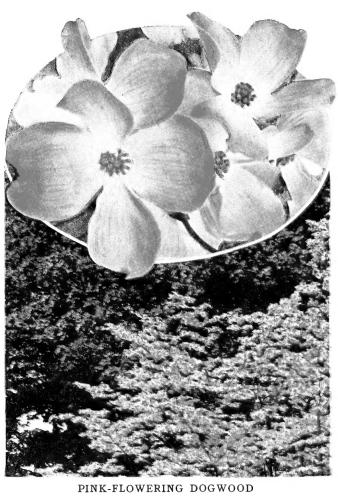
Tel.: WOodward 6-1633

1848

1956



WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD





Introduction ...



N 1848, just 108 years ago this spring, Stephen Hoyt, great grandfather of our present president, started in the nursery business on the very site where

our Nursery stands today.

In the early years only a few acres of trees were grown; propagation consisted almost entirely of fruit trees, since there was little demand for ornamental plants at that time. Later on through the years, flowering shrubs, evergreens, and an almost complete line of nursery stock were added, until we now grow nearly all varieties of trees and shrubs which thrive best in this locality.

We sincerely thank our many thousands of friends for their liberal and everincreasing patronage that has enabled this Nursery to grow until we now have several hundred acres under cultivation, covered with thousands of plants.

During the past hundred years, we have always attempted to grow only the best nursery stock. In the future we aim to offer still finer plants and better service.

The

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO.

INCORPORATED

New Canaan . Connecticut WOodward 6-1633



NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

- ◀ This catalog lists our trees and shrubs, but to appreciate them fully you should see them. Come over to the nursery and look around.
- **◀ OUR MATERIALS** and service are available to you directly or through your Landscape Architect.
- ◀ PLANTING begins in the spring as soon as frost is out of the ground and extends through April, May and June. Fall planting begins in August and extends through December, or until the ground freezes. When the season is far advanced, we reserve the right to ball and burlap (B&B) at extra charge, those items not so listed, to insure success in transplanting.

BUSINESS HOURS

SPRING SEASON (April and May) and FALL SEASON (October and November) the Nursery will be open from 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. weekdays. Sundays from 9:00 A.M. until 12:00 noon and from 1:30 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

During SUMMER AND WINTER MONTHS we are open from 7:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. *Sundays* by appointment only. No stock dug Sundays.

- PRICES—in this list do not include cost of delivering and planting. Plants are priced for our selection only. Specimen plants, many of which are not included in this list, will be charged for according to their individual value when selected by you. All quotations offered are subject to prior sale. These prices supersede all others and are subject to change without notice.
- **DELIVERIES** pro rated charge on scheduled trips. Special deliveries conflicting with normal schedule will be arranged and charged for at cost.
- ◀ TERMS—Cash or satisfactory references must accompany all orders.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee to replace, at one-half original purchase price, any plant or tree that we have supplied, which dies from natural causes within a period of one year (except those items marked with a star), provided the plants have been properly cared for, and provided payment has been received in 30 days or as arranged. The cost of delivering and planting of replaced material is borne by the purchaser and replacement is made at our convenience.



Acer saccharum (Sugar Maple)

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Possibly the most attractive feature of many of our New England towns is their large shade and ornamental trees.

SHADE TREES transplant best during the Fall and Winter seasons. Therefore our policy for planting Shade Trees is WE WILL PLANT ONLY FROM NOVEMBER until MARCH 31st.

It is important to plant some of these trees each year, since it takes from ten to twenty-five years to produce a good-sized specimen. Plant medium-sized trees and they will grow rapidly into lofty specimens.

For over half a century, our Nursery has been moving medium and large sized shade trees successfully. We have growing in our Nursery many varieties that do well in this locality.

Trees not marked B&B (Balled and Burlapped) can be moved with bare roots when taken in the fall or winter when the trees are dormant.

Ornamental and Shade Trees



Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)

Acer · Maple

ACER palmatum atropurpureum. Japanese Red Maple.
A fine semi-dwarf, red-foliaged tree that stands out in
any location. Each
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B\$9 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B

A. platanoides. Norway Maple.

A beautiful, full, round-topped Maple with large green leaves. Casts a very dense shade. Holds foliage till late fall. Yellow autumn color.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, bare root	12	50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 14 ft. high, bare root	15	00
9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B	75	00

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple.

A variety of the Norway Maple with rich purple-red leaves in early spring, changing to dark green in midsummer.

$1\frac{1}{2}$	to $2-in$.	cal.,	10	to	12	It.	high,	bare	root	19	UU
2 to	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal.,	10	to	14	ft.	high,	$_{\rm bare}$	root	17	50

A. saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple.

The most gorgeous Maple for fall color, ranging from yellow to a vivid scarlet. Upright and stately in growth.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-in. cal., 10 to 14 ft. high, bare root	15	00
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal., 12 to 15 ft. high, bare root	17	50
7 to 7½-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B	200	00
7½ to 8-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B	250	00
8 to 9-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B	300	00

Ornamental and Shade Trees

Betula Birch

Our Policy Regarding Planting of Birch Birch must be planted in the winter season. This season starts in January and extends through March.

Deeply cut green leaves on white branches that droop

BETULA alba laciniata. Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

gracefully to the ground like a large fountain. 5 to 6 ft., bare root..... 6 to 8 ft., bare root......10 00 Fagus · Beech FAGUS sylvatica. European Green Beech. Attractive green leaves. Grows slowly into beautiful specimens. Makes excellent hedges and screens. 8 to 9-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B.....\$300 00 9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B......350 00

r. sylvatica atropurpurea. Copper Beech.	
One of our finest lawn trees, with wine-colored leaves in	
spring and early summer, fading to copper in July. This	
tree is one of the hardiest in the nursery.	

ree is	one of the nargiest in the nursery.	
8 tc	9-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B300	00
9 to	10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B350	00

F. sylvatica pendula. Weeping Green-leaf Beech.

Similar to European Green Beech, but with drooping branches and more dwarf in growth.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ to	4-in. e	eal., 14	to	18	ft.	high,	B&B 85	00
4 to 5	-in. c	al., 15	i to	20	ft.	high,	B&B125	()()
5 to 6	-in. c	al., 13	to	22	ft.	high.	B&B150	00



Fagus sylvatica atropurpurea (Copper Beech)



Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Ornamental and ShadeTrees

A new shade tree which is thornless and seedless. Resistant to disease and insect damage. Absence of seed pods and the quick crumbling of leaves make this tree ideal from the garden maintenance standpoint. Each 6 to 8 ft., bare root
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A fine pyramidal tree with large maple-like leaves which turn a blazing scarlet in the fall. Bark of corky texture. Suitable for swampy conditions as well as higher ground. 7 to 8 ft. high, bare root
PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane. Large, picturesque, fast-growing tree, easily recognized by its gray and white bark. Most useful for streets, parks, seashore, and rough situations where a tough durable specimen is required. Resists insects. 8 to 10 ft. high, bare root
Quercus · Oak
QUERCUS palustris. <i>Pin Oak</i> . Sturdy, pyramidal, rugged, and irregular. Grows rapidly. Deeply cut green foliage turns rich crimson in fall. A swamp tree which can be planted to advantage in any type of soil. Each
2 to 2½-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B \$40 00 2½ to 3-in. cal., 10 to 12 ft. high, B&B 55 00 3 to 3½-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B 100 00 3½ to 4-in. cal., 14 to 16 ft. high, B&B 125 00 9 to 10-in. cal., 25 to 35 ft. high, B&B 350 00
Salix · Willow
SALIX niobe. Golden Weeping Willow. Fast growing, with fine foliage. Distinct in winter, due to its golden bark. A graceful weeper. Each $6 \text{ to } 8 \text{ ft.}, B&B.$ 40 00
SORBUS aucuparia. Mountain-Ash. Well known in Europe for its great clusters of orange-red fruit. The robins in this country love these berries. 1½ to 2-in. cal., 8 to 12 ft. high, bare root

There is probably no group of deciduous plants as popular or well known as this one. Their interesting habits of growth, glossy foliage, and gorgeous spring blooms, followed by attractive fruit of many colors in late summer and fall, make them an all-year-round satisfaction. Trees in this group thrive in almost all kinds of soil, and most varieties are very hardy. They flower best in full or partial sunshine.

CERCIS canadensis. Redbud; Judas-Tree.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe-Tree.

Beautiful, fragrant, drooping clusters of misty white flowers showing through broad green leaves. Bears blue fruit in autumn.

6	to 7 ft.,	B&B.															13	50
7	to 8 ft.,	B&B.															15	00

Cornus · Dogwood

CORNUS florida. White-Flowering Dogwood.

The early spring beauty of its pure white flowers, the summer freshness of its soft green leaves, and the fall splendor of brilliant scarlet foliage and orange-red berries, as well as its individual habit of growth, make this tree outstanding.

mg.																										$_{\mathrm{ch}}$	
4	to	5	ft.,	E	38	B	١.														ě			. 5	57	50	
- 5	to	6	ft.,	E	38	zΒ	١.		,										,					.]	10	00	
- 6	to	7	ft.,	E	38	:B														į		,		.]	12	50	

Specimen grade. Extra heavy. Top spread 8 to 14 ft.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ to	7-in.	cal.,	16	to	20	ft.	high,	B&B.	 .175	00	
7 to 7									200		

Cercis canadensis (Redbud)





Cornus florida (White-Flowering Dogwood)

Cornus florida rubra. Pink-Flowering Dogwood. Similar in beauty of growth to the White-Flowering Dogwood. Pink flowers add distinction to this variety. Most effective when planted among White Dogwood, for its leaves are more brilliant in the fall. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 10 00
C. kousa. Japanese-Flowering Dogwood.
A shrubby plant. Has large clusters of white flowers with distinct centers. Blooms after foliage appears, a month later than our native Dogwood.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
Crataegus · Hawthorn
Cratægus crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. White flowers. Shiny green leaves turning orange in late autumn. Used for hedging. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
C. monogyna plena. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn.
Brilliant red flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit. 6 to 8 ft., B&B
C. monogyna rosea. Paul's Double Pink Hawthorn. Pale pink flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruit.
6 to 8 ft., B&B
LABURNUM vossi. Vossi Golden-Chain.
A small tree bearing long racemes of golden blossoms in June. Pea-shaped flowers, in clusters like wisteria.
6 to 7 ft., bare root

MAGNOLIA soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia.		
Pink cups with white inner walls.	E_{8}	ıch
2 to 3 ft., B&B		
3 to 4 ft., B&B		
4 to 5 ft., B&B	.15	()()
M. stellata. Star Magnolia.		
Pure white, single flowers.		
1½ to 2 ft., B&B	10	00
2 to 2½ ft., B&B		

Malus · Flowering Crab-Apple

These hardy flowering Crab-Apples thrive in almost all locations and exposures. No other flowering tree or bushes give such a profusion of bloom in the springtime. In the autumn they are adorned with clusters of fruits in many colors. Crab-Apples do best in a sweet, well-drained soil and require full sunshine for best results.

MALUS atrosanguinea. Carmine Crab-Apple.

Single, dark pink flowers in May, shading into light crimson. Broad, shapely grower. Bears miniature yellow fruit in fall.

5 to 6 ft., B&B.

6 to 7 ft., B&B.

17 50



	riowering trees
	Malus floribunda. Pink and White Crab-Apple.
	Light pink flowers in May, followed by attractive tiny yellow and pink-cheeked apples in fall.
	4 to 5 ft., B&B
	M. halliana parkmani. Parkman Crab-Apple.
	Hanging clusters of pink flowers. Semi-dwarf in growth.
	4 to 5 ft., B&B
•	M. purpurea eleyi. Eley Crab-Apple. A free-blooming, deep pink Crab-Apple with reddish foliage. Flowers in May. Bears miniature red fruit in fall. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
	6 to 7 ft., B&B
	M. scheideckeri. Scheidecker Crab-Apple. Large, semi-double, pink flowers. Formal, upright grower. Bears waxy yellow fruit.
	4 to 5 ft., B&B
	OXYDENDRUM arboreum. Sorrel-Tree. A truly beautiful specimen. Shiny long green foliage. Fall finds this plant with clusters of waxy flowers and the leaves changing to vivid scarlet. Blends well in dogwood plantings. 5 to 6 ft., B&B
	6 to 7 ft., B&B
	Prunus · Flowering Japanese Cherry
	This fine flowering tree from Japan thrives in this locality. The weeping variety blooms early and is very attractive in its habit of growth. The blooms of the Upright Cherry come later and last longer. They are single or double, depending on variety, and their colors range from blush to deep pink. They flower best in full sunlight.
	PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. Each
	6 to 7 ft., B&B
	P., Kwanzan. Pink Double-flowering Cherry.
	4 to 5 ft., B&B
	P. persica. Double-flowering Peach. White Pink Red
	3 to 4 ft., potted
	P. serrulata pendulata. Pink Weeping Japanese Cherry. 5 to 6-ft. stem, 2-yr. head, B&B





Evergreens give permanent beauty all the year, carrying their beautiful richly colored foliage through the winter when deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless. Every home-builder, no matter how small the grounds, needs them. They not only provide privacy, but are indispensable for shelter and windbreaks, hedges, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slow-growing and spreading varieties such as Yews and Junipers are available for use in house and garden plantings. Practically all evergreens require light and air. Yews and Hemlocks are the most tolerant of shade.

All Evergreens B&B (Balled & Burlapped)

Chamaecyparis (Retinospora) Cypress

A large family of evergreens thriving in various soil conditions. Their uses are numerous because they vary in both color and size. Some grow into tall trees, while others are dwarf. Use this evergreen as a background for gardens, hedges, house foundations, and in rockeries. It must be used in the sunlight for best results. Most varieties grow rather rapidly.

CHA	MÆCYPARIS obtusa gracilis. Hinoki Cypress.
S	Semi-dwarf with rich green color. Makes an ideal hedge.
1	5 to 18 in., B&B\$5 00
j	8 to 24 in., B&B 7 50
.]	tusa gracilis nana. <i>Dwarf Hinoki Cypress</i> . Dwarf. Rich green color. Makes an ideal rock-garden
pla	$\begin{array}{c} \text{nt.} \\ \text{5 to 8 in.} \\ \end{array} \qquad \qquad$
C. pis I	sifera plumosa. <i>Plume Cypress</i> . Feathery green foliage. Can be sheared into any shape

desired. Fine for hedging.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Feathery golden foliage with habits similar to the Plumosa.

C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Cypress. Cloudy blue foliage. Compact growth. Vigorous grower. Above three varieties: 15 to 18 in..... 1½ to 2 ft.....



Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana

Evergreens Juniperus · Juniper; Cedar

The Junipers are a large group of evergreens growing in almost all parts of this country, as well as in many other parts of the world. These plants are used extensively in garden work, due to their varying types and interesting habits of growth, either columnar, bushy, or spreading. All varieties are extremely hardy and have attractive foliage, varying in color from light to dark and even to a bluish green. Some have showy blue berries in the fall. They may be used as individual specimens, for screens, hedges, or in rock gardens. They grow best in a well-drained soil in full sunshine, and for best results should be fed occasionally to maintain their color and artistic habits of growth.

JUNIPERUS chinensis columnaris. Columnar Juniper. A rapid growing narrow cedar. Blue-green foliage. Should be trimmed annually. Each 3 to 4 ft., B&B
J. chinensis hetzi glauca. Hetz Blue Juniper.
Quite spreading in habit. Striking intense blue foliage. 15 to 18 in. 4 50 18 to 24 in. 6 00 2 to 2½ ft. 7 50
J. chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper.
A hardy, spreading, irregular Juniper. Two-tone green foliage. Will stand city conditions well. One of our best
evergreens. 4 50 1½ to 2 ft
J. chinensis sargenti. Sargent Juniper.
A very hardy, blue-green, trailing Juniper of compact
growth. Good ground-cover; valuable for rockery. 12 to 15 in

1	funinerus	virginiana	cannarti	Cannart	Tuniher
П	umperus	virgililalia	Camnai II.	Cannai	Juniper.

A	very	attrac	tive	hybrid	lhaving	dark	green,	bunchy
					fruit in	late s	ummer.	One of
the b	est u	pright .	Juni	pers.				Each
3 :	to 4 ft							. \$7 50

J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleer Cedar.

A rugged, compact, pyramidal Cedar, bearing large, light blue berries in the fall. Has very attractive foliage, always free from disease.

Pinus · Pine

Most of these well-known evergreens grow rapidly into large, rugged trees. They have attractive foliage of various colors and are particularly well suited for windbreaks or screens, but they also grow into beautiful specimen trees. Some varieties thrive at the seashore, while others do best at higher elevations. All varieties, however, grow well under exposed or windy conditions and do best in full sunlight. Most Pines enjoy a light, well-drained soil.

PINUS montana mughus. Mugho Pine.

A very fine low-growing Pine, used successfully in bo	order
work. One of the best for shore plantings. Hardy.	Each
12 to 15-in. spread	\$5 00

P. strobus. White Pine.

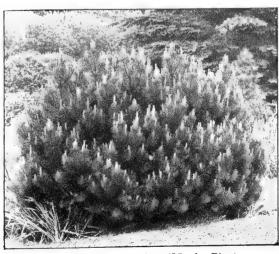
A native Pine, probably the best known of all. Great favorite for planting with birch and hemlock; also a fine screen tree. Pruning makes it more dense. A five-needle Pine.

4 to 5	5 ft							 											-	00
5 to 6	ft							 					٠						11	00
6 to 7	ft							 	 	٠	٠	٠				٠	٠		13	50

P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine.

Irregular gnarled branches; light green foliage. Excellent for shore planting. Very hardy.

С	r shore p	lan	tir	ng	, .	V	e	r	y	h	a	rc	łу	7.										
	$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2}$	ft.																				 	. 13	50
	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	ft.													 								. 15	00
	4 to 5 ft												٠				 		 				.20	-00
	5 to 6 ft																 						.25	00



Pinus montana mughus (Mugho Pine)



Pseudotsuga (Douglas Fir)

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

This evergreen is a rapid, graceful grower. Its foliage varies from light to dark green, and in some types even to a bluish green. It is perfectly hardy and transplants easily. This conifer thrives in exposed locations and grows well in moist as well as well-drained soils. It is used for windbreaks, screens, or as a specimen tree; also used extensively for Christmas trees.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi. I	Douglas Fir.	Each
3 to 4 ft		\$10 00
4 to 5 ft		12 50

Taxus · Yew

All varieties become handsome plants, some low or dwarfgrowing, some faster and more upright, while others grow into large pyramidal-shaped trees.

They may be used in gardens, for hedges, near the house, or as individual specimens.

Yews are very hardy and some varieties are adorned with beautiful red berries in the late summer or fall. Some of these plants tolerate shade, but most grow best in full sunlight.

TAXUS baccata repandens. English Spreading Yew.

A flat-growing,	dark green	Yew. Good	for foundation,
cemetery, rockery	and border	plantings.	Each
18 to 24 in			\$9 00
2 to 21% ft			12 50

	Taxus	cuspidata.	Japanese	Spreading	Yew.
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Taxus cuspidata. Japanese Spreading Yew.
A spreading Yew, bearing beautiful red berries in fall. Responds well to shearing, yet is attractive when allowed to develop naturally. Excellent for hedges, borders, and foundation plantings. Does fairly well in shade. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$5 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 7 50 $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 10 00
T. cuspidata capitata. Japanese Pyramidal Yew.
Handsome pyramidal tree. Its dark green foliage is covered with red berries in the fall. Fine for formal plantings, hedges, or as specimens. Our plants in this variety are a far superior type.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. cuspidata hoyti. Hoyt's Yew.
A compact, upright, spreading Yew densely clothed with large, heavy, dark green foliage. It is a fine grower. Has red berries in late summer and fall.
$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia). Dwarf Japanese Yew. We believe Nana to be the best of all the Yews. Artistic and irregular, spreading growth if allowed its freedom. It is very hardy and has deep green foliage. Truly an aristocrat. It may be used as a specimen or for dwarf hedges. 8 to 10 in
T. media hatfieldi. Hatfield's Yew.
Similar to Hicks Yew except that it does not yield berries. 15 to 18 in 5 00 1½ to 2 ft 6 00 2 to 2½ ft., heavy 15 00 2½ to 3 ft., heavy 17 50
T. media hicksi. Hicks Yew.
Having a columnar habit of growth, it may be substituted for the Irish Yew in cold climates. Very dark green in color, it is valuable in formal gardens and when planted close makes a fine hedge.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Taxus cuspidata



Thuja · Arborvitae

The Arborvitæ is among the well-known American evergreens. Most varieties are tall, fast growing, and are useful as hedges, windbreaks, backgrounds, and specimens in landscape work. The slower-growing and dwarf varieties are useful for foundation plantings and garden designs. The Arborvitæ is hardy and will thrive in all kinds of soil conditions. Most varieties need full sunlight for best results.

THUJA occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

Slender, pyramidal, spiral effect, with twisted, dark green foliage. Very effective in combination with other evergreens. Each $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. \$6 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$6 00 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$7 50 $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. \$10 00 T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Compact, globe-shaped plant. Good for foreground planting. \$12 to 15 in. \$2 75 15 to 18 in. \$3 50 18 to 24 in. \$4 50

T. occidentalis nigra. Dark American Arborvitæ.

Fast-growing, hardy, pyramidal tree, useful for screening and hedging.

3 to 4	ft	 	 	 										 - 6	50
4 to 5	ft	 	 	 			 							 8	50
5 to 6	ft	 	 	 									٠	 12	50

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitæ.

A dense, slender green pyramid, probably the best in its family. Good for formal work; a good hedge plant.

	J			 -	 	-	_	 		 -	-	-,	_	_	0	,	-	-		_	 \rightarrow	-	L.	 	 				
2	to	3	ft.																								3	50)
3	to	4	ft.							 																	5	00)
4	to	5	ft.																								7	50)



Pyramidal Arborvitae



Tsuga canadensis, (Canadian Hemlock)

Thuja occidentalis semperaurea. Goldentip Arborvitæ.	
Dense, pyramidal tree. Dark green foliage, tipped with	1
deep gold. This thrives well in almost complete shade. Each	1
2 to 2½ ft\$3 00)
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft)
3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft)
3½ to 4 ft 6 50)
T. occidentalis wareana. Siberian Arborvitæ.	
Semi-dwarf, slow-growing, broad-based pyramid.	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft)
2 to 2½ ft 6 00)
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\bar{3}$ ft)
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 8 50$)
T 1 1	

Tsuga · Hemlock

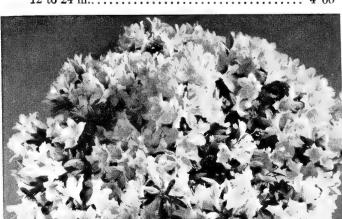
Stately grace and dignity characterize the Hemlock, which we consider the most beautiful of the larger North American evergreens. Its attractive dark green foliage weeps gracefully and is tipped with the bright green of new growth during the spring. Hemlocks are hardy and thrive in almost any soil. They tolerate the shade better than other evergreens and are very adaptable, being used for hedges, backgrounds for gardens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning or may be allowed to grow naturally.

dens, or as specimens. They stand shearing or pruning or may	у
be allowed to grow naturally.	
TSUGA canadensis. Canadian Hemlock. Each	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft\$5 2	0
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 6 0	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ft	
$4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.}$ 10 0	0
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{5}$ ft	0
5 to 5½ ft	0
$5\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{6}$ ft	0
T. caroliniana.	
Has a longer, wider needle than our native type. Mor	е
irregular and slower in growth.	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft	0
$3 \text{ to } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 7 50$	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\tilde{4}$ ft	0
4 to 4½ ft	0

Azaleas

Happily situated by being planted in full sunshine but protected from winter winds, Azaleas produce brilliant blossoms of many colors. They want an acid soil, and during blooming time require an abundance of moisture. Some of our native types grow into fairly large bushes, but most Azaleas seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet. All Azaleas B&B (Balled and Burlapped)
AZALEA arborescens. Sweet Azalea.

seldom attain a height of more than 3 or 4 feet.
All Azaleas B&B (Balled and Burlapped)
AZALEA arborescens. Sweet Azalea. Fragrant white or blush-pink flowers, desirable on account of late bloom. Flowers in June. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft\$5 00
A. calendulacea. Flame Azalea. Probably the most brilliant of our native shrubs. Flowers in late May, orange to scarlet in color.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
*A. hinodegiri.
Single brilliant carmine-pink flowers. Nearly evergreen.
12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in 5 00
18 to 21 in
21 to 24 in 9 00
*Azalea hinodegiri guaranteed for first growing season only.
A. kaempferi fedora. Hybrid Torch Azalea.
Salmon pink flowers in May.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft.} \dots 8 50$
A. ledifolia alba.
Pure white flowers in May. Semi-evergreen.
12 to 15 in 4 00
15 to 18 in 7 50
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
A. mollis. Hybrid Azalea.
Yellow, salmon and apricot shades. Flowers in May.
15 to 18 in
18 to 24 in 7 50
A. mucronulata. Dahurian Azalea.
Lavender-pink flowers in April.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 6 00
A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom.
A native pink, blooming in mid-May. 12 to 24 in
A. poukhanensis. Korean Azalea. Pale lavender. Large blooms sweetly scented.
12 to 18 in
$\frac{12 \text{ to } 13 \text{ m}}{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 2 \text{ ft}}$. $\frac{4 60}{7 50}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{1}$ ft
A. schlippenbachi. Royal Azalea.
Attractive, large, rose-pink blossoms in June.
12 to 15 in
15 to 18 in
A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea.
Beautiful shell-pink flowers in early May.
12 to 24 in



Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

The importance of this class of plant material has long been recognized by many garden lovers. Since most are evergreen, they present an attractive appearance in both summer and winter. They are comparatively slow growers, are easy to keep in bounds, and grow more beautiful with age. All of these varieties grow best in a somewhat acid soil, lightened by plenty of leaf-mold or peat moss, and some require protected locations for best results. Certain varieties may be used with success in plantings in the shade

ings in the shade. All B&B (Balled and Burlapped) except where otherwise noted
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring. Each $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. \$4 00 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 5 00
BERBERIS julianae. Wintergreen Barberry. Evergreen. Deep green lustrous leaves turning vivid scarlet before they fall. Hearty yellow flowers, purplish fruits. Good for hedge. 12 to 18 in
BUXUS sempervirens arborescens. Boxwood. Hardiest type of Boxwood. Dark green color, compact in growth, adaptable for use as edging, specimens and in topiary work. 12 to 15 in
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
*I. crenata bullata. Boxleaf Japanese Holly. A hardy, compact, dwarf border plant. Shiny black fruit. A fine substitute for boxwood. 12 to 15 in
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



Leucothoe catesbæi (Drooping Leucothoe)

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

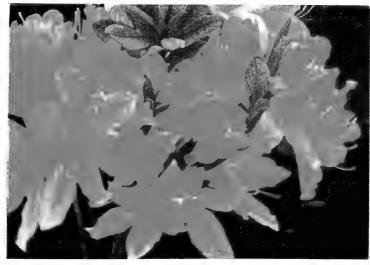
Ilex opaca. American Holly.
Better known as Christmas Holly. Becoming more and more a favorite. Its shiny leaves and red berries make it a desirable plant for use as a specimen, in mass planting, or for hedges. Will stand pruning. Each 3 to 4 ft., male. \$9 00 3 to 4 ft., female. \$12 50 5 to 6 ft., male. 20 00
KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. This, our Connecticut State Plant, is probably the most valuable and beautiful of all our broadleaf evergreens. Produces great masses of pink flowers in June. Can be used for mass plantings, border work, and as a specimen; in fact, it adds beauty anywhere. 12 to 18 in
LEUCOTHOE catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe. A low-growing evergreen plant with arching branches. Rich green leaves turning to bronze in the fall. Showy, fragrant, creamy white flowers in May. Excellent when used in border combinations with laurel and rhododendron. 1½ to 2 ft
PIERIS (Andromeda) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. A very hardy evergreen shrub which blooms early in spring, producing an abundance of upright white flowerspikes. Used for border work in mass plantings. 15 to 18 in
*PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn. A shrubby Thorn with white flower clusters, known best for its orange-red fruit that appears in late summer. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., pot-grown. 4 50 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown. 7 50 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., pot-grown. 10 00



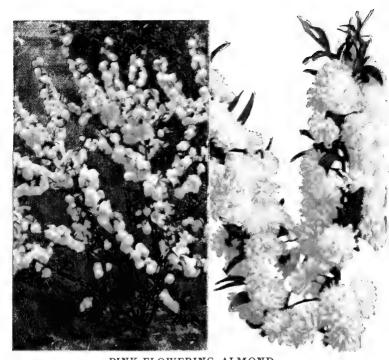
ENKIANTHUS



JAPANESE ANDROMEDA



AZALEA MOLLIS · Yellow, Salmon and Apricot Shades



PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND



MOUNTAIN LAUREL



SAUCER MAGNOLIA



VIBURNUM CARLESI



FIRETHORN



SARGENT JUNIPER



HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY



CORALBERRY

Hardy Evergreen Shrubs

Rhododendrons

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Planted in properly prepared soil, they will give satisfaction. There are many types to choose from, ranging from dwarf to tall-growing varieties. For best effects, group plantings are suggested. Good care is necessary. They must have an acid soil and a mulch of oak leaves or lawn clippings. Liberal watering during dry periods is essential.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron.
Small-leaved variety with pink flowers. Semi-dwarf.
Blooms in June. Each
12 to 18 in\$5 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft 6 00
R. catawbiense. Catawba Rhododendron.
Parent of many hybrids. Blooms in May and June. Rosy
purple flowers.
1 1
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
R. maximum. Rosebay Rhododendron.
A good plant for shady places. The large leaves are of
greater landscape value than the pale pink flowers. Blooms
in late June. Prefers acid soil. Good for mass plantings.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft
2 to 3 ft 6 00
3 to 4 ft 8 00
6 to 7 ft

Hybrid Rhododendrons

Album. White.
Caractacus. Red.
Charles Bagley. Red.
Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys. Red.
English roseum. Pink.
Ignatius Sargent. Red.
Roseum elegans. Lavender-pink.

Sizes and prices of	above H	Hybrid	Rhododendro	n: Each
12 to 18 in				\$10 00
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft				12 50
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft				17 50

Rhododendron maximum



Included among the Flowering Shrubs are those old favorites well known to all, as well as some worthy new varieties. We offer shrubs in two grades, a regular or standard grade and our specimen grade.

Our standard shrubs are sturdy, well-grown plants that will thrive and grow rapidly into fine bushes.

The specimen shrubs are larger, well-developed plants that have been spaced and pruned in the nursery, and when used in plantings, give an immediate landscape effect.

nursery, and when used in plantings, give an immediate landscape effect.
ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A dainty evergreen shrub bearing little bell-shaped pink flowers. Blooms throughout the summer until frost. Excellent for garden plantings. May be cut back every spring.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B
AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadbush.
Native plant bearing white flowers in early spring. Fruit relished by birds. Grows well in wooded and wet sections. 2½ to 3 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B 6 00
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry.
White flowers tinged with red in early spring. Outstanding red fruit in fall.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry.
White flowers. Black fruit in fall.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
BENZOIN æstivale (Lindera Benzoin). Spice Bush.
Clusters of yellow flowers in April. Red berries in September, relished by birds. Good for moist ground.
$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
BERBERIS thunbergi. <i>Japanese Barberry</i> . Small green leaves. Red berries in fall, which stay nearly all winter. Used extensively for hedging and ground-cover for rough banks.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., bare root
B. thunbergi atropurpurea. Redleaf Japanese Barberry. Similar to Thunbergi in habit. Foliage bright red in spring, reddish purple in summer and scarlet in fall.
15 to 18 in., bare root
BUDDLEIA, Charming. Pink Butterfly-bush. Large spires of pink flowers. Blooms all summer.
3-yr., pot-grown
B. Dubonnet. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. Improved variety. Blooms all summer. Dark wine-red
flowers. Attracts butterflies. 3-yr., pot-grown
B., Ile de France. Hybrid Butterfly-bush. Clear rosy purple, fragrant flowers during summer.
3-yr., pot-grown
B., Snowbank. White Hybrid Butterfly-bush. New white Buddleia with round compact sprays measuring 10 to 15 in. in length.
3-yr., pot-grown



Cotoneaster horizontalis in rock-garden

Flowering Shrubs CALLICARPA giraldiana. Girald's Chinese Beauty-berry.

Dense green foliage in summer. Bunches of mauve berries along its willowy branches in the fall. A hybrid. Each
2½ to 3 ft., B&B. \$4 00 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 5 00 CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet-Shrub.
Sweet-scented brown bud-like flowers in June. Good for mass plantings. Old-fashioned Strawberry Shrub.
2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 3 50
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepperbush. Fragrant white flowers during June and July. Thrives in damp ground as well as upland. 2 to 2½ ft., B&B
2½ to 3 ft., B&B
Coral bark gives striking effect in winter.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. White flowers in June and July. White berries in September.
4 to 5 ft., B&B. 3 50 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 4 50
C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood. Bright yellow bark in winter. Blends well with Redbarked Dogwood.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
Cotoneaster
This introduction from China is a valuable contribution to the family of flowering shrubs. Graceful habit and beauty of leaf and fruit make it an ideal plant for house foundations, entrances, hedges, or ground-cover plantings.
COTONEASTER divaricata. Upright Spreading Cotoneaster.
Small green leaves. Brilliant red berries in autumn. Each
1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown\$3 00
C. francheti. Franchet Cotoneaster. Olive-green leaves and bright red berries. A graceful,
fast grower.
C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. A dwarf, trailing variety, nearly evergreen, with brilliant red berries.
10 to 15 in., pot-grown
15 to 18 in., pot-grown

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Flowering Quince. Brilliant red flowers in early May. Each 15 to 18 in., B&B. \$2 00 18 to 24 in., B&B. 3 00
DEUTZIA gracilis. A dwarf Deutzia, with snowy white flowers. Valuable in border planting. Blooms in May. 15 to 18 in., B&B
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. Upright, spreading, semi-dwarf habit. White flowers, borne in clusters. Blooms in May. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
D. scabra candidissima. Double-flowering White Deutzia. Grows tall. White flowers in May. 3 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 3 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 4 00
D. scabra crenata. Double-flowering Pink Deutzia. One of the finest tall-growing Deutzias. Pink and white blossoms in May. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Probably the best known of all Deutzias. Grows tall. White to pale pink flowers in May. 4 to 5 ft., B&B
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus. An erect-growing shrub with pale yellow flowers, tinged with pink in May. Its leaves turn a beautiful scarlet color in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B



Deutzia gracilis



Forsythia intermedia spectabilis (Showy Border Forsythia)

EUONYMUS alatus. Winged or Corky-barked Euonymus.
A corky-barked tree with startling crimson foliage in the
fall. Good plant for exposed places. Each
$2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B$
2½ to 3 ft., B&B 4 00
3 to 3½ ft., B&B 5 00
E. alatus compactus. Dwarf Winged Euonymus. Same habit as Alatus, but in the dwarf form. Good for low hedges and foreground planting.
2 to 2½ ft., B&B 4 00
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B
FORSYTHIA intermedia spectabilis. Showy Border Forsythia. This showy Forsythia is a little darker yellow than other varieties. One of the best April bloomers.
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B 4 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00
F. intermedia, Spring Glory. Arching branches completely covered with large, pale yellow blooms. Produces nearly twice as many blossoms as the common Forsythia.
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 00
F. suspensa. Weeping Golden-Bells. Blooms in late April and early May. Excellent for sprawling over walls or steep banks.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B
,

1 tottering on the
Forsythia suspensa fortunei. Fortune's Golden-Bells. Blooms in late April and early May. Has especially attractive yellow branches. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B. Lemon-color flowers, blooming in late autumn after leaves fall. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 5 to 6 ft., B&B.
Hibiscus syriacus · Althea; Rose-of-Sharon
The Hibiscus, often known as Althea or Rose-of-Sharon, blooms from July to September, when so few of our shrubs are in flower. They grow as high as 8 to 12 feet and may be procured in various colors, some being double.
BLUE PINK RED WHITE
Sizes and prices of Hibiscus Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B. \$2 50 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00
HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. Hills-of-Snow Hy-
drangea. Bears large heads of white flowers in June. Light green foliage.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. Blooms on new growth, August to frost. White, gradually turning to pink. Must be trimmed back severely each year. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
HYPERICUM aureum. Golden St. Johns-wort.
A dwarf, compact-growing shrub. Blue-green foliage followed by yellow flowers in July and August, later adorned with numerous seed-pods. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., B&B
ILEX verticillata. Black-Alder; Winterberry.Native shrub. Bright red berries in late fall, lasting well into the winter. Good Christmas decorations. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., $B\&B$
KERRIA japonica flore-pleno. <i>Double-flowering Globe-Flower</i> . Double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers in May. Green-yellow bark.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 00 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 4 00

Hydrangea arborescens (Hills-of-Snow Hydrangea)





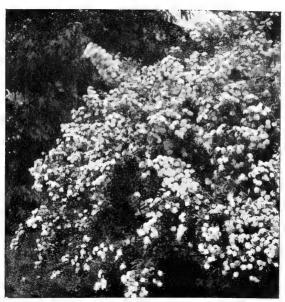
Kolkwitzia (Beauty-Bush)

KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty-Bush.
Branches arching to ground with beautiful dainty pink blooms in June. Truly one of the best flowering shrubs. Good for flower arrangements. Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B
LIGUSTRUM ibolium. Ibolium Privet.
Rapid growing. Bears black fruit in fall. Very hardy. 3 to 4 ft., bare root\$35 per 100 50
L. ibota regelianum. Regel's Privet.
Fine for shady spots. A spreading, irregular, dense- growing Privet. Bears black fruit in fall. Excellent for massing or for hedges.
2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 2 50 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 3 00 3½ to 4 ft., B&B. 5 00
LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. So named because its foliage clings after heavy frosts. Blooms in early April, with creamy white flowers similar in odor to those of honeysuckle vine. Bears red fruit in summer.
3 to 4 ft., B&B
L. morrowi. Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle. A native of the Orient. Broad, spreading habit. Bears small white flowers tinged with yellow, followed by bright red fruit. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
L. tatarica rosea. Pink Tatarian Honeysuckle.
A tall-growing shrub with pink flowers. Covered with scarlet fruit in late summer. Does well in the shade. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
4 to a 1th Dad a to a

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PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Mock-Orange. The old-fashioned Sweet Syringa or Mock-Orange. This is an old favorite with snow-white flowers in May and June. Each	
5 to 6 ft., B&B	
P. lemoinei. Lemoine Mock-Orange. A dwarf-growing shrub with sweet-scented, pure white flowers. Good for border plantings.	
2½ to 3 ft., B&B	
P. virginalis. Double-flowering Mock-Orange.	
A double-flowering variety fast becoming a favorite, with	
3 to 4 ft., B&B	
PRUNUS glandulosa alba-plena. White Double-flowering	
Almond.	
A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers	
along its many stems.	
2 to 3 ft., pot-grown	
P. glandulosa rosea-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond.	
P. glandulosa rosea-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond. A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems.	
A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems.	
A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown	
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A dwarf-growing shrub adorned with numerous flowers along its many stems. 2 to 3 ft., pot-grown	

Philadelphus virginalis





Spiræa vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea)

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. A handsome shrub bearing dainty white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black seed borne in clusters and hanging on all winter. Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B
SALIX caprea. Pussy Willow. A shrubby small tree. Buds open soft, fuzzy gray. 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 4 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 5 00
SPIRÆA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Crimson Everblooming Spirea. Flat, rose-pink flowers during hottest days of summer and lasting until early fall. Dwarf grower.
1½ to 2 ft., B&B
S. prunifolia. True Bridal Wreath. Small, pure white, double, bud-like flowers in early May. Upright grower. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
S. thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. Arching branches covered with tiny, single, snow-white flowers in very early spring. The feathery green foliage turns orange and scarlet in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
S. vanhouttei. Vanhoutte Spirea. Commonly called Bridal Wreath. Showy, arching sprays of clustering white flowers in late May. An aristocrat of flowering shrubs. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B 3 00



Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra. Compact grower. Has reddish purple foliage in autumn. Each
2 to 3 ft., B&B\$2 50
SYMPHORICARPOS chenaulti. Chenault Coralberry. A hybrid, similar to Vulgaris, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. 3 to 4 ft., B&B
S. racemosus. Snowberry. Known for its large white berries in September, which weigh down the slender branches. Fruit clings until frost. Very hardy. Suitable for most soil conditions. Stands shade. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
S. vulgaris. Coralberry. Bears small coral fruit which clings from fall till early spring. Very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., B&B
SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. White flowers in spring. Heavily laden with turquoise-blue berries in early autumn. 3 to 3½ ft., B&B
SYRINGA. Lilac. See page 40.
TAMARIX amurensis. Amur Tamarix. Pink flowers in May. Feathery, blue-green foliage. Very effective near water; thrives at seashore.
4 to 5 ft., B&B

Viburnum · Snowball

Viburnum • Snowball
VIBURNUM americanum. American Cranberry. A handsome shrub bearing large clusters of berries which start turning a deep red about the first of August and hang on all winter. Each 3 to 4 ft., B&B. \$4 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00
V. burkwoodi. Gardenia-scented Snowball.
Semi-dwarf; blooms in May. Flowers are pink and white, very fragrant. Good foliage, lasting until late fall. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 3 50 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 5 00 3½ to 4 ft., B&B. 10 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 12 50
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum.
This beautiful semi-dwarf shrub starts blooming in May. Flowers are soft pink and very fragrant. Good in garden and border plantings. 1½ to 2 ft., B&B
2 to 2½ ft., B&B
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood.
A tall-growing type flowering in May and June. Bears blue-black berries in profusion. Its leaves turn purple and red. Withstands shade; also wet places
3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 3 50 3½ to 4 ft., B&B. 4 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00
V. dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. A Chinese variety with white flowers in May and June. Its leaves turn a bright autumn red and its small scarlet berries hang on all winter. One of the best Viburnums. 3 to 3½ ft., B&B
3½ to 4 ft., B&B 7 50
V. lentago. Nanny-berry. A tree-like shrub, rather slender in growth. White flowers in May. Leaves turn reddish in fall. Has large blue-black fruit. Grows well in damp places. 3 to 3½ ft., B&B
5 to 6 ft., B&B 5 00
V. opulus. Highbush Cranberry.
The European Cranberry. A very good bush bearing quantities of large clusters of glossy red berries. Good foliage.
3 to 4 ft., B&B. 4 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 5 00 5 to 6 ft., B&B. 7 50 6 to 7 ft., B&B. 10 00
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball.
Bears clusters of snow-white, ball-like flowers in late May. 2 to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50 3 to 3½ ft., B&B. 3 50 3½ to 4 ft., B&B. 5 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 6 00
V. prunifolium. Black-Haw.
A slow-growing, round-headed shrub, bearing pure white flowers followed by pink fruit turning to blue-black. 3½ to 4 ft., B&B

3
Viburnum rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum. A bushy evergreen shrub bearing striking red berries.
Each
2½ to 3 ft., B&B\$6 00
V. sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum.
Rapid growing. Large, dark green leaves. Creamy white
flowers, followed by fruit which starts green, turning to pink
and then black. Striking in appearance. 2½ to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 3½ ft., B&B
3½ to 4 ft., B&B
4 to 5 ft., B&B
V. theiferum (setigerum). Tea Viburnum
Vigorous new Chinese species with long, acuminate, dark
lustrous green leaves and conspicuous scarlet fruit.
3 to 4 ft., B&B 4 00
V. tomentosum. Single Japanese Snowball.
This superb shrub has a tree-like habit of growth, pro-
ducing its spreading branches in layers. In June, these
horizontal limbs are covered with wheel-like clusters of
dazzling white flowers.
2 to 2½ ft., B&B. 2 00 2½ to 3 ft., B&B. 2 50
3 to 3½ ft., B&B
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft., B&B
$4 \text{ to } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ ft., } B\&B$
4½ to 5 ft., B&B
5 to 5½ ft., B&B
0/2 00 0 10., B&B
V. tomentosum plicatum. <i>Double Japanese Snowball</i> . These shrubs produce snowball-like flowers in May.
2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B 5 00



Common Snowball



Red-flowering Weigela

VITEX macrophylla. Large-leaved Lilac Chaste-Tree. Lavender flowers in September. A perennial shrub. Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B
WEIGELA candida. White Weigela. Cream-white flowers in early June. Rapid grower.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
W., Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. Dwarf-growing plant; dark red flowers. 21 2 to 3 ft., B&B
3 to 4 ft., B&B
Good grower, flowering in June.
4 to 5 ft., B&B
W. rosea. Pink and White Weigela. Good color and dwarf growth give this plant an advantage.
3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 00 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 4 00
W. vaniceki. Red Weigela. Flowers similar to Eva Rathke, but grows much larger. 3 to 4 ft., B&B. 3 50 4 to 5 ft., B&B. 4 00



Hybrid Lilacs

Syringa · Lilac

Spring is at its height when the Lilacs are in flower. Of the many flowering shrubs, the Lilac is surely the most reliable, lasts longer, and annually bears the handsomest flowers.

Lilacs want a sweet soil and bloom best when in full sunshine. The Hybrid varieties are popular. They are also known as French Lilacs. Their colors include pure white, shades of blue, and red, in large, single or double flower heads.

OLD-FASHIONED LILACS

SYRINGA japonica. Japanese Tree Lilac. Single. Creamy white.

S. persica. *Persian Lilac*. Immense spikes. Lavender-pink.

S. villosa. Late Lilac. Single. Lavender-pink.

S. vulgaris. Common Purple Lilac. Single. Purple.

			d prices													
2	to 3	ft.,	В&В		 			 							. \$3	50
3	to 4	ft.,	В&В		 										. 5	00
4	to 5	ft.,	В&В		 										. 6	50

HYBRID LILACS

Charles Joly. Double. Light red-purple.
Charles X. Single. Reddish purple.
Congo. Single. Dark red.
Diderot. Single. Claret-violet.
Hugo Koster. Single. Blue.
Jan Van Tol. Single. Large; pure white.
Jean Mace. Double. Bluish-mauve.
Katharine Havemeyer. Double. Cobalt-blue.
Ludwig Spaeth. Single. Dark red.
Marie Legraye. Single. White.
Michel Buchner. Double. Blue.
Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double. White.
Mme. F. Morel. Single. Deep pink.
Mme. Lemoine. Double. Large white.
Pres. Grevy. Double. Blue.
Pres. Lincoln. Single. Bluish violet.
Pres. Poincare. Double. Clear red-purple.
Reaumur. Single. Violet-carmine.
Rubra de Marley. Single. Pale red.
Wm. Robinson. Double. Violet-pink.

Sizes and prices of above Hybrid Lilacs	Each
$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., B&B	.\$6 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B	. 7 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B	.10 00

Hardy Vines



Berries of Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet)

AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata veitchi. Japanese or Boston Ivy. This Ampelopsis will cling to stone and wood. It is a dense grower. Its leaves turn a brilliant color in fall. Each 3-yr., pot-grown. \$1 50
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. The native Bittersweet. Drooping clusters of orange and scarlet berries which are showy after the leaves fall. Good for covering stone walls or barren landscape; also used for house decorations. 2-yr., pot-grown
CLEMATIS paniculata. Small White-flowered Clematis. Light green foliage and fragrant, star-like, white flowers in great profusion in August and September. Excellent for trellises and arbors. 2-yr., pot-grown
EUONYMUS radicans. Winter-Creeper. Self-clinging. Its small pointed leaves make a dense covering for almost any type of wall. Very hardy. Evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown
E. radicans vegetus. Big-leaf Winter-Creeper. Called Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves of dull green color. Does well in any position. A self-clinging vine with fine orange-colored fruit. Evergreen. 2-yr., pot-grown
HEDERA helix and H. helix baltica. See page 42.
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea. Good for a wall cover or on stone buildings. Flowers fragrant, white, blooming in early summer. Does well in exposed spots. 3-yr., pot-grown
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.
See page 42.
POLYGONUM auberti. Silver Lace-Vine. Flowers are fleecy white. Will grow in any location. 2-yr., pot-grown

Wisteria

A very strong grower. It has attractive pale green foliage and, early in summer, a great profusion of flowers in long, pendulous clusters. Our plants were grafted from selected, large-flowering vines and are guaranteed to bloom.

WISTERIA sinensis.	Blue Wisteria.	Each
5 to 7 ft., staked	vines, tub-grown	\$8 00

Ground-Cover Plants

*HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Happily located, this is a very desirable vine. Has good dark green foliage and is long lived. 2-yr., pot-grown
H. helix baltica. Hardy English Ivy. Very much like English Ivy, only smaller leaved. Very hardy. Clings tightly. Should be better known. 2-yr., pot-grown
LONICERA japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Almost evergreen. Flowers yellow and white; very fragrant. Used as a ground cover. 2-yr., pot-grown
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Used extensively as a ground cover. It is also used to border laurel and rhododendron plantings. Good to plant under trees where grass will not grow. 2-yr., pot-grown\$25 per 100 40
VINCA minor. Myrtle; Periwinkle. Does well in shady places; also used as a ground cover and rockery plant. Dark shiny leaves and blue blossoms. Does not grow well under maple trees where ground is bare. 2-yr., pot-grown\$25 per 100 40
*Climbing Roses
Blaze. Double scarlet flowers. Dr. W. Van Fleet. Double pale pink. Gold Rush. Yellow. Mary Wallace. Double bright pink. Paul's Scarlet. Double scarlet flowers. Primrose. Double yellow. Silver Moon. Nearly single, creamy flowers. Size and price of above varieties of Climbing Roses
Each 2-yr., pot-grown\$2 00
Aloha. Pink. Crimson Glory. Red. King Midas. Yellow. Peace. Yellow tinged with pink. Size and price of above varieties of Climbing Roses 2-yr., pot-grown
*Climbing Roses guaranteed for first growing season only.
Shrub Roses
ROSA hugonis. Father Hugo's Rose. Shrub Rose. Blooms profusely, with yellow flowers in early May. Fernlike foliage. A splendid hardy shrub Rose for the garden. Each Pot-grown
R. rugosa. Rugosa Rose. Shrub Rose. Large pink or red flowers from June to September. Use in
Large pink or red Howers from June to September. Use in



Hybrid Blueberries

Fruit Department

All fruits are bare root unless otherwise noted

Apples, Standard

- Baldwin. Large; dark red. Cortland. Dark red. Delicious. Red; juicy.

- Gravenstein. Striped red. High flavor.
 McIntosh Red. Delicious; juicy.
 Northern Spy. Large; striped red.
- Red Astrachan. Flesh, tinged with red.
- Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow.
- Stayman's Winesap. Medium to large; dark red.

W	ealth:	y. D	ark red.					•								
	Sizes and prices of the above Apples												\mathbf{E}_{t}	ach		
	6-yr.,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	to 13/4-i	n. ca	l							 ٠		 	. \$7	50
	7-yr.,	13/4	to $2-in$.	cal										 	.10	00
	7-yr.,	2 to	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal										 	.12	50
	8-yr.,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	to 3-in.	cal										 	.15	00
	8-yr.,	3 to	$3\frac{1}{2}$ -in.	cal											.20	00

Apples, Dwarf

Baldwin Cortland Delicious McIntosh

Sizes and prices of the above Dwarf Apples	Each
5-yr., 1 to 1½-in. cal	\$7 50
6-yr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. cal	10 00

Blueberries, Hybrid

Burlington. Late. Cabot. Early

Concord. Midseason. Jersey. Late.

Rancocas. Early. Rubel. Late.

Wareham. Late.

Sizes and prices of the above Blueberries Each 3-yr., 1½ to 2 ft., B&B. 4-yr., 2 to 2½ ft., B&B. \$2 00

For best results, plant at least three varieties.

Fruit Department

Pears, Standard

Beurre Bosc. Tellow-russeted. Early November.	
△ Clapp's Favorite. Yellow and crimson. September.	
Seckel. Small, sweet, juicy, brown. September.	
Sizes and prices of the above Pears	Each
4-yr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal	\$8 00

Bartlett. Yellow and red fruit. Early September.

Sizes and prices of the above Pears		Each
4-yr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in. cal		. \$8 00
5-yr., 1¾ to 2-in. cal	 	.10 00
5-yr., 2 to 2½-in. cal		

Pears, Dwarf

Bartlett. Clapp's Favorite.

Sizes and prices of the above Dwarf Pears	Each
3-yr., ³ / ₄ to 1-in. cal	
4-yr., 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. cal	8 00

Horticultural Supplies

FERTILIZERS

Organic. A formula recommended for general use in all plantings.

Farmanure. A fertilizer for general use.

LIMESTONE, DOLOMITIC. Used to lighten the soil and to relieve an acid condition.

PEAT MOSS. Recommended for mulching and planting broadleaf evergreens and for general garden use.



Dwarf Pears

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How To Reach Our Nursery

Our Nursery is located in the town of New Canaan, Conn., 40 miles from New York City and just ½ mile north of the Merritt Parkway, which connects with Hutchison River and other New York City and Westchester County parkway systems.

Approaching New Canaan from New York, turn right off the Merritt Parkway at exit 38 onto NEW CANAAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Turn right on State Highway passing back under Parkway and take first right, which is Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

Approaching on Merritt Parkway from Bridgeport and East, take exit 38 off Parkway at NEW CAN-AAN AVENUE, ROUTE 123. Go straight ahead) to Carter Road, then proceed ½ mile to Nursery.

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